W. H. H. TUCKER. R. S. TUCKER. THADDEUS MeGEE W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH Mr. Thaddeus McGee,
late of the firm of McGEE & WILLIAMS.
The business will be hereafter conducted under

the style and firm of W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO. We solicit for the new firm a continuance, and an increase of the patronage so liberally extended to the old tirms. And with the experience of each member of the firm in the mercentile busiof this section of the State, and the energy and perseverance which will be thrown into the business, together with

The Known Reasonableness

OUR PRICES.

COMPARED WITH

The Cost and Quality of the Goods,

We flatter ourselves that success will follow our efforts. Our thanks are hereby tendered to a liberal public.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO. Raleigh, July 10, 1888.

DEAL ESTATE FOR GOODS. FOR SALE, A DESIRABLE, COMMONWOODS

Twenty Acres of Land attached. Dwelling, 43x34 from from 6 feet from ground-two sacries, 42 and 44 feet between floors, containing eight next and well-finished rooms, with closed and the place for each—two Halls, rock best ment, with three fireplaces-front and rear high-petrolog double place zas—Balustrade round root and phazas—with all necessary outhouses. The residence fromts the Railroad and the centre of the town—is liberally supplied with thrifty shade and fruit trees; has a well of good water; is very healthy, and near a good business locality. To any person desiring a delightful and healthy residence, with sufficient land for making support for a family, a rare opportunity is here offered. Money being scarce, only one sixth of the price will be required in cash, the balance in

Dry Goods, Groceries, and Drugs For further particulars, apply to EDITORS "STANDARD."

July 31, 1866. EXCHANGE OF N. C. BONDS.

STATE OF N. C., TREASURY DEP'T. RALEIGH, June 27, 1866.
Under the authority of an ordinance of the Convention, ratified June 16th, 1866, scaled proposals will be received by the undersigned until the first day of November, 1866, for the exchange of the principal of any bonds issued by the State, prior to the 20th May, 1861, for certificates of stock and other interests held by the State in various corporations. The principal of these

Stocks in the following Companies: Stocks in the following Companies:
North-Csrolina Railroad Company, \$3,000,000
Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company, \$682,500
Atlantic & N. C. Railroad Company, \$1,066,000
Western N. C. Railroad Company, \$1,418,000
Albemarie & Chesapeake Canal Co., \$55,000
2nd. Bonds, secured by mortgages on the entire property of the following corporations:
Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford
Railroad Company, \$2,000,000

\$2,000,000 Railroad Company, \$2,000,000 Western Coalfield Railroad Company, \$600,000 Atlantic & North-Carolina R. R. Co., \$181,164 88 The interest acquired by the purchaser of the stock of any corporation will not be greater than that of the holders of the like amount of the gen eral stock of the same corporation.

The stocks belonging to the Literary Fund, e. g. the stock in the Wilmington & Weldon, and Wilmington & Manchester Railroad Companies, and in a stocks are not included in this

and in various banks, are not included in this Bids at less than the par value of the stocks or other interests will not be entertained. premium realized will be applied in payment of past due coupons of the bonds delivered in ex-

Copies of the law authorizing the exchange and more detailed lists of the stocks, &c., will be for warded by the undersigned to applicants. It is made my duty to accept those terms deemed most advantageous to the State, and the option of rejecting any or all bids is reserved KEMP P. BATTLE, June 30-45-wts

No. 44, FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH, N. C. Spring Trade, 1866.

Large additions to our Stock of Miscellaneous Hardware, Woodware, Crockery, Glass and China Ware; Hollow Ware, Tin Ware, Swedes and American Iron and Steel. A commanding stock of Buggy Materials, Lamps, Lanterns, Lamp Wicks and Chimneys, Kerosine Oil, White Lead and other Paints, Spirits Turpentine and Linseed Oil, Window Glass from 8 x 10 to 30 x 36, Putty; an extensive stock of Builders Materials, Locks and Nails, Family Groceries and House-Furnishing

Goods. 20 Cooking Stoves, of various approved patterns Plaited Knives, Forks, Tea and Dinner Spoons. Call and examine our Stock.

J. BROWN, with april 10-10-tf. SPECIAL NOTICE.

MR. L. H. KELLOGG HAVING RETIRED

from our firm, the business will hereafter be conducted in the name of EDWARD WHEELER & CO. We hereby tender our thanks to the citizens of Ralefgh and vicinity for past patronage. KELLOGG, WHEELER & CO.

DRESS GOODS, CALICOES, &C.

WE HAVE JUST OPENED AN ENTIRE new stock, embracing Grenadines, Muslins, Ginghams, &c. Also, 3,000 yards Calicoes, of the latest styles, all of which we will sell cheap. Call early and secure bargains.
may 22—28—tf. EDWARD WHEELER & CO

BRANSON & FARRAR HAVE REMOVED TO THE NORTH-CAR-OLINA Book Store, the old and popular Book stand so long kept by Mr. H. D. Turner, No. 1 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, on the Corner near

the State House.
Mr. H. D. Turner, who, for thirty-three years past, has been a large publisher and bookseller, now retires from active business, leaving his entire stock in our hands. The stock consists of an extensive selection of English and American Law Books, besides a great variety of School and Miscellaneous Books. H. D. Coley, so long Mr. Turner's representative, will still be found at the old stand. With this valuable addition to our former ex-

tensive stock, we hope very greatly to enlarge our usefulness to the trade. We will use our best efforts to secure the continued good will of our old customers, and those of the North-Caro-BRANSON & FARRAR.

Standard Office, Raleigh, N. C., JULY 18, 1866.

TO ANTIQUARIANS, LIBRARIANS, BIBLIOPOLISTS, AND OTHERS: A BOUND FILE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA CHRONICLE, published at Philadelphia, 1767, RIVINGTON'S NEW-YORK GAZETEER, published in New-York, 1773, 1774, 1775, and 1776, and other rare old Revolutionary and Colonial papers, published in New-York and elsewhere, has been deposited at this office for sale.

These papers contain the news, political, military, domestic and foreign of those days, together with original communications from prose writers.

with original communications from prose writers and poetical contributors. The proceedings of the Continental Congress, which adopted the Declaration of Independence, and the proceedings of State Legislatures, Conventions, &c., are all given as they occurred at that time

that time.

This is a most rare and valuable file. Persons desiring to purchase can call and examine it, or if they live at a distance, address us by letter on

WOUNG STALLION.

A fine young "Phil. Brown" Stallion for sale, six years old, and 16½ hands high.

Apply to B. F. WILLIAMSON & CO.
June 30, 1866.—45-tf

TOBACCO! TOBACCO! TOBACCO! 50 BOXES MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, ail grades.
500 lbs. Durham and other Smoking Tobacco.
june 2—M. R. P. WILLIAMSON & CO

City Advertisements.

IMPORTANT TO COTTON PLANTERS.

WE HAVE RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT 20,000 lbs. Bacon Sides, which we are instructed to trade off for Cotton, at the rate of 1 pound of BACON for 1 pound of COTTON, to be delivered by the 10th of October next.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO. next. July 24, 1866.

IN SEASON At 44 Fayetteville Street. DATENT ICE CREAM FREEZERS, Water Coolers, Oval and Round Wire Dish Covers,

Weeding Hoes and Trace Chains, 1 Ton Castings. J. BROWN, with HART & LEWIS. Raleigh, June 9-tf

LEWIS P. OLDS,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, HILLSBORO' ST.,

May 18-Sm-paid. RALEIGH, N. C. ARD! LARD!! LARD!!!

23,000 POUNDS NICE LARD, IN BAR RELS and half barrels.

Barrels prime MESS PORK.

Just received, by

R. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

JUST RECEIVED! At No. 44, Fayetteville Street: Phain and Plated Castors. Painted and Ornamented Toilet Sets. Fire Proof Tea Pots.

Raleigh, april 28-tf.

BROWN, wi.h.
HART & LEWIS. THE WARE!

No. 44 Fayetteville Street. We have a large stock of TIN WARE, of

our own manufacture, for sale, wholesale at retail.

J. BROWN,
with HART & LEWIS
Raleigh, May 15, 1866.

25—tf.

GENERAL BUSINESS AGENCY. THE UNDESIGNED TENDERS HIS SER-VICES to the community at home and abroad, as a General Business Agent. He will atrend filigently to the collecting of all claims, the settling and closing of all accounts, the buying and selling of any and every species of property, or any other business in the State to which parties cannot attend in person, or which they may find it to their interest to entrust to the management As to his character and qualifications he is au-thorized to refer to George W. Mordecai, Hon.

THOS. BRAGG and KEMP P. BATTLE. RUFUS H. PAGE. Raleigh, June 16th, 1866.

W. PULLIAM. W. H. JONES. GEO. W. SWEPSON PULLIAM, JONES & CO., Wholesale Grocers and Commission MERCHANTS, HAVE IN STORE A LARGE STOCK OF

which is offered at the lowest cash prices. They respectfully solicit orders from the Merchants of North-Carolina. PULLIAM, JONES & CO. Raleigh, May 1, 1866.

GROCERIES."

Watson's Photograph' GALLERY,

RALEIGH, N. C. plain and colored, Ferreotypes, Ambrotypes, Carte de visites; also, that new and beautiful tyle of picture colled Albatypes, all executed in the very best style of the art. I am also pre-pared to make Photographs views, buildings, &c., at short actice. A call is solicited. may 22, 1866—28—1y. J. W. WATSON.

WRAPPING PAPER.

ONE HUNDRED REAMS OF FOREST MILLS wrapping paper. A fine article.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
Raleigh, July 7, 1866. 47—tf

W. W. WEST,

MUSIC, BOOKS, STATIONERY, FANCY ARTICLES.

AND NEWSPAPERS,

Raleigh. N. C. July 24, 1866.-54-tf KEROSENE OIL AND LAMPS.

JUST RECEIVED A LARGE SUPPLY HAND, PARLOR, BRACKET and SWINGING Also, the best Kerosene Oil, Lamp Wicks and Chimneys. Dry Hop Yeast. J. BROWN,

With Heartt & Lewis, 44 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh. July 28 1866.-56-tf.

TO COTTON PLANTERS AND OTHERS.

CALL AND SEE THE CELEBRATED UNIVERSAL COTTON GIN AND CONDENSER.

H AVE THE PLEASURE OF ANNOUN-COTTON PLANTERS

B. P. WILLIAMSON & Co.,

of this section, that they have succeeded in making arrangements with the PATENTEES and MANUFACTURERS, by which they are enabled to furnish these invalvable GINS AND CONDENSERS.

adapted to Steam or Horse Power, on very They invite all parties interested to call and see these Beautiful Machines, at their store, FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH, N. C.

July, 31 1866.

SION H. ROGERS. JOS. B. BATCHELOR Warrenton, N. C. ROGERS & BATCHELOR.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. RALEIGH, N. C.

EXCELSIOR WHEAT FANS.

WE HAVE RECEIVED A LOT OF THESE Fans, which we will be glad to sell to our customers and Farmers on moderate terms. They are strongly recommended as a good and reliable Machine—giving satisfaction in all cases, and have no superior in the market. Call and see.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO. July 24, 1866.

Wood for the Capitol.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED 15th of September next,

to furnish a sufficient quantity of **Wood** for the use of the Public offices in the Capitol, and for the Legislature the ensuing winter and spring. The Wood to be sound Oak and Hickory, to be delivered and measured in the Wood-house on the Capitol square, from time to time, as required.

Bidders will state the price, PER CORD, at which they will deliver it, and endorse on the envelope—Proposals for Wood."

The amount required will be about 200 Cords. The right of rejecting bids not advantageous to the State, is reserved.

R. W. BEST, Raleigh, Aug. 11, 1866. Secretary of State. [From the Henderson Pioneer.]

Public Meeting in Henderson County. A large meeting of the Union citizens of Henderson County, N. C., was held at the Blue Ridge Academy.

The meeting was called to order by calling

Rev. N. P. Corn to the Chair, and Levi Jones, Esq., to act as Secretary.
On motion, the Chairman appointed the following gentleman a committee to draft resolutions for the meeting, viz :- S. T. Featherston, Esq., Robert Jones, L. J. Pace, Esq.,

and T. J. Stepp.

The committee reported the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were adopted without a dissenting voice. WHEREAS, A loyal Union Convention will

be holden in the city of Philadelphia on the 3rd day of September, proxim., with the view of endorsing the restoration policy of the Joint Reconstruction Committee of Congress;

WHEREAS, It is the duty of all good Governments to protect the innocent and punish WHEREAS, WE have suffered incalculable losses from bad men holding offices, in utter

disregard of the oaths they had taken to sup-

port the Constitution of the United States. Therefore, be it Resolved. That we recomend the appointment of two delegates to represent this Congressional District in the Philadelphia Convention.

Resolved, That we most cordially endorse the Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, as recommended by the reconstruction Committee, known as the Howard Amendment, which prohibits Traitors from holding office.

Resolved, That we recommend the adoption of the Amendmed Constitution of North Carolina. Resolved, That we will support no candidate for office that is opposed to these Con-

stitutional Amendments. Resolved, That we do not regard Governor Worth as the candidate of the Union party. On motion, it was agreed that the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Henderson Pioneer with request to publish the N. P. CORN, Chm'n.

LEVI JONES, Sec'y. Aug. 1st, 1866.

LORD LYTTON.-Sir Edward G. Lytton Bulwer, recently gazetted Lord Lytton, was born at Haydon Hay county of Norfolk, in 1805. The strong literary tastes of his mother, who was heiress of the Lyttons of Knebsunth, Hertfordshire, greatly contributed to the formation of his mind, his father having died when the future Lord Lytton was yet young. He was educated by private tutors, but afterward entered Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1826. He gained the Chancellor's prize at the University, for English versification, by a poem on Sculpture," in 1825, and the next year published a collection of youthful effusions, entitled "Weeds and Wild Flowers." His vacations were occupied by pedestrian tour through England and Scotland and a jaunt on horseback over a part of France. In 1827, he published a poem called "O'Neill, or the Rebel," and in the same year his first novel, "Falkland," appeared anonymously. In 1828 "Pelham" was published, and notwithstanding its originality and power, was very adversely criticised in many quarters.-Almost every year thereafter until 1860 he gave the world some new literary work .-His harvest in the field of fiction was large, and even the wider expanse of poetry and drama was not left ungleaned. His first play, "The Duchess de la Valiere," failed. ut "Richelieu," " Money," and " The Lady of Lyons," were, on the other hand, remark-PHOTOGRAPHS LARGE AND SMALL, ably successful. In 1844, having succeeded to the estate of his mother, he exchanged by royal license, his surname of Bulwer for tha of Lytton. In 1833, he entered the House of Commons, member for the borough of St. Ives, and immediately took place among the ranks of the Reformers. In 1832, he was elected by the city of Lincoln, which he continued to represent until 1841, notwithstanding the fact that he acquired, through all those years, very little parliamentary influ-He was created a baronet in 1838 and was defeated by the conservative candidates for the borough of Lincoln in June, 1841, and again in July 1847. He, however, re entered Parliament as a member for the county of Herts, in the general election of 1852, as a supporter of the Earl of Derby, and distinguished himself by his opposition speeches. In June, 1859, he became a member of the Derby Cabinet as the successor of Lord Stanley, in the office of Secretary of State for the Colonies. Since then he has been a supporter of the Earl, and has won by party services the peerage with which he has recently been gifted, and which he, doubtless, in some measure, owes to the patronage of his leader. Lord Lytton is not perhaps so

> Dr. Chipler, Medical Superintendent of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum of Kentucky, in

> well known, if so highly respected, as was

Baron Macaulay, but he attains the peerage

under stronger circumstances than Baron Houghton, another of his cotemporary liter-

ateurs. He holds ranks in Parliament as a

brilliant speechmaker, but is regarded as

a cold orator and a statesman without con-

a late report, says:-"Society is daily becoming more artificial, and new wants more imperative. Men's aspirations are assuming a more impracticable character, and sad disappointments are consequently more frequent and damaging .-Thousands who were formerly happy and contented in their humble avocations, have been seduced by the spirit of the times, and mighty struggles for the attainment of position, supposed to be conferred by wealth alone. Too many are wrecked, and come to spend the remnant of life in our wards."

THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND .- In a late speech Lord Stanley thus spoke of the United States: "The United States, by its extent, by its population, by its rapid increase, the energy and intelligence of its people, and lastly, by its display of military and naval strength has come to rank among the foremost powers in the world. I look upon a proper and friendly understanding with the United States as almost the first requisite of English diplomacy. [Hear. hear,.] one power, except France, is so closely bound to us by ties of public interest."

The Beet Sugar Manufacturing Company, at Chatsworth, Illinois, have 600 acres of beets growing this year. They estimate the crop at ten tons to the acre, which would yield full one million pounds of sugar. The machinery of the Company is all new, was brought from Germany, and is in the most perfect order. They will commence operaions about the 1st of October.

Old Romeo, one of Dan Rice's elephants, broke loose in Buffaloe lately, and getting into a well stocked garden, proceeded leisurely to pack his trunk and chest with all manner of vegetable goodies. He had a roaring feast and didn't leave much garden.

The hail-storm in northern Illinois last week was very destructive, and the hailstones in size were beyond precedent. One was picked up in Lanark three and ahalf inches in circumference and over one inch thick. A peck was gatherd up of nearly that size in Lanark. Over four thousand lights of glass were broken out at Blackberry Station. Hardly a whole light of glass was left in town. In Elgin several thousand lights of glass were smashed, the hailstones being seven inches in circumference. In the track of the storm which was about a mile wide, corn and oats were completely cut down, and garden veg[Special Despatch to the Chronicle.] SOUTHERN UNIONISTS.

The Convention to be held in Philadelphia on the 3d of September next. They are welcomed by the Union State Central Committee of Pennsylvania.

The Convention to meet in National Hall.

PHILADELPHIA, August 16,-The Union State Central Committee of Pennsylvania send, greeting, to their brave Union brohearty welcome on the occasion of their meeting in this city on Monday, the third day of September next.

History furnishes no parallel to the patriotism, courage, and fidelity of those men who, from the beginning of the rebellion to the fought the good fight and kept the

The question to be decided is whether loyalty is to be proscribed and punished in the persons of patriots like these, or treason rewarded and honored in the persons of the guilty authors and agents of the rebellion. Shall the loyal masses or the baffled and defeated traitors govern the country? In these great issues all are vitally concerned, and our Southern compatriots have instinctively turned toward the spot whence the great charter of American liberty was first proclaimed, and propose, within the sacred shadows of Independence Hall, to renew their vows of fidelity to the principles of that immortal creed, and to take counsel with their

Union friends. On behalf of the loyal men of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, this committee hereby gratefully extend a cordial welcome to these patriots and friends from the Southern States. All who come will be received

with open arms and warm hearts. The Union men of the entire Common. wealth are cordially and earnestly invited to come here and honor the occasion with their presence, and to enable all to confer together | bers. apon the present and future of our imperiled country.

It is also suggested and recommended that our friends from other States send delegasit in convention, but to cheer and co-operate with these tried champions of liberty from the South. By order of the Committee.

FR. JORDAN, Chairman. National Hall has been secured for the sittings of the convention of Southern Unionists to assemble in this city on the 3d of Sep-

The National Union Club of this city invite delegates as they arrive to call at their rooms, No. 1,105 Chestnut street, and register their names. The club place their rooms at the use of the convention as headquarters. Governor A. J. Hamilton, of Texis, and Thomas J. Durant, of New Orleans, have already registered their names.

IRON-CLAD NAVIES.

Discussion in the House of Commons.

Some disquietude is manifest in England on account of the progress of other Governments in constructing improved naval arrangements and the alleged indifference of the Admiralty. In the House of Commons, on the 20th ult., the subject was debated at some length, a diversity of opinion being expressed. The report in the newspaper press

the present state of the navy, and to the very taken place, and that is taking place in the

armor-clad navies of other States. He said that it had taken seven years to produce 21 iron-clad vessels, while France had built 42 in in the same time. The American navy would soon consist of 72 iron-clads. So far behind other nations was this country in naval force that no ordinary exertion could in an emergency place us in the position in which we ought to be, that of having a fleet equal to those of all Europe combined. He suggested that a supplemental estimate of £400,000 might be asked for, to, be applicable to the building of twelve vessels during the recess, two of them being two-turret ships, each carrying two 600-pounder guns, and the other ten being one-turret might be spread over the estimates of there

the disadvantageous position of the English navy relatively to those of other countries was rather understated ; even the Italian iron-clad fleet, to say nothing that of France, which had, in fact, 58 ships armor-clad, being in comparison superior to our own .-Russia had a large force, many of which were turret ships, while America had no less than 73 effective vessels of war. Then Brazil, Peru and Chili had adequate iron-clad squadrons. In this state of things England had only 33 of these ships, of which 30 were affoat, and only 3 building. He regretted that so long a time had elapsed before the turret system was tried, and he had taken steps to carry out the intention of the late Admiralty in the construction of a ship that a class by Capt. Cowper Coles ;and he hoped that generally the recess would be utilized by the improvement of our iron-clad ships.

He pronounced in favor of turret-ships. Mr. T. G. Baring asserted that, apart from coast-defense vessels, the sea-going armor-26 ships of this class, and the French only 17. With regard to guns, the 12-ton cannon and the other ordinance adopted in the naval gned that in the transition state of ordinance fact been opposed to turret-ships

THE ARKANSAS RIOT .- A few days ago the Secretary of War issued an order directing an investigation as to the alleged outrages of colored soldiers upon the citizens of Helena, Ark. That investigation is being made. Yesterday the President received the following from the Mayor of Helena :-HELENA, ARK., Aug. 15, 1866.—President Johnson :- Rumors going the rounds of the papers of a riot here on the 7th instant are entirely unfounded. A street fight between a drunken man and some soldiers, which was immediately stopped, gave rise to rumors .-Perfect quiet and harmony prevail.

H. W. GRANT, Mayor City of Helena. Of a family of six persons, in Philadelphia all of whom recently returned from a pleasure trip in a sailboat on the Delaware river violently ill, five have died. It seems they took of board a bundle of clothing which they found floating on the river, probably thrown overboard from some vessel on which there was a contagious disease. Violent, retching and fever were the forms of the disease and their bodies assumed a dark purple hue. The Philadelphia papers question whether it was not cholera that carried them

An amusing fact occurred in New York on the recent visit of Gen. Grant to that city.-He took a hack to conduct him to the hotel. The driver after despositing the general gave his friends the following toast :f and its more than Bobby Lee ever did !

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

The National Union Convention, now assembled in the city of Philadelphia, composed of delegates from every State and Territo-ry in the Union, admonished by the solemn lessons which, for the last five years, it has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to give to the American people, profoundly grateful for the return of peace, desirous, as are a large majority of their countrymen, in all sincerity to forget and forgive the past, revering the Constitution as it comes io us from our ancestors, regarding the Union, in its retoration as more sacred than ever. looking with deep anxiety into the future as of instant and continuing trial, hereby issues thers of the South, and extend to them a and proclaims the following Declaration of Principles and purposes on which they have with perfect unanimity agreed :

First-We hail with gratitude to Al-

mighty God the end of war and the return

of peace to our afflicted and beloved land.

Second-The war just closed has maintained the authority of the Constitution with all the powers which it confers and all the restrictions which it imposes upon the General Government, unabridged and unaltered, and it has preserved the Union with the equal rights, dignity and authority of the United States perfect and unimpaired. Third-Representation in the Congress of the United States and in the Electoral College, is a right recognized by the Constitution as abiding in every State, and as a duty imposed upon its people, fundamental in its nature and essential to the exercise of our Re-

withhold its enjoyment under the Constitution from the people thereof. Fourth-We call upon the people of the United States to elect to Congress, as members thereof, none but men who admit this fundamental right of representation, and who will receive to seats therein loyal representatives from every State in allegiance to the United States, subject to the constitutional right of each House to judge of the election,

publican institutions; and neither Congress

nor the General Government has any author-

ity or power to deny the right to any State or

returns and qualifications of its own mem-Fifth-The Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, are "the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State tions here on this important occasion, not to to the contrary notwithstanding." All the powers not conferred by the Constitution upon the General Government nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States or the people thereof, and among the rights thus reserved to the States is the right to prescribe qualifications for the elective franchise therein, with which right Congress cannot in terfere. No State or Convention of States has the right to withdraw from the Union, or to exclude, through their action in Congress or otherwise, any State or States from the Union. The Union of these States is perpetual, and the authority of its Government is supreme within the limitations and

restrictions of the Constitution. Sicth-Such amendments to the Constitution of the United States may be made by the people thereof as they may deem expedient, but only in the mode pointed out by its provisions, and in proposing such amendments whether by Congress or by a Convention. and in ratifying the same, all the States of the Union have an equal and an indefeasible

right to a voice and a vote thereon. Seventh-Slavery is abolished and forever prohibited .- and there is neither desire nor purpose on the part of the Southern States that it should ever be re-established,-upon the soil or within the jurisdiction of the United States; and the enfranchised slaves in all the States of the Union should receive, in Mr Samuda proceeded to call attention to | tection in every right of person and property.

Eighth-While we regard as utterly invalid, and never to be assumed or made of bindly of late years, in its reconstruction with ing force, any obligation incurred or underiron-clad vessels, and to compare these re- taken in making war against the United sults with the great augmentation that has | States, we hold the debt of the Nation to be sacred and inviolable, and we proclaim our purpose in discharging this, as in performing all other national obligations, to maintain unimpaired and unimpeached the honor and the faith of the Republic.

Ninth-It is the duty of the National Government to recognize the services of the Federal soldiers and sailors in the contest just closed by meeting promptly and fully all their just and rightful claims for the services they have rendered the nation, and by extending to those of them who have survived, and to the widows and orphans of those who have fallen, the most generous and considerate care.

Tenth-In Andrew Johnson, President of the Utited States, who in his great office has ships, carrying one 600-pounder. The total proved steadfast in his devotion to the Concost would be about £1,000,000, which stitution and the laws interests of his coun try, unmoved by persecution and undeserved reproach, having faith unassailable in the Sir J. Pakington said that the statement of people and in the free government, we recognize a Chief-Magistrate worthy of the nation and equal to the great crisis upon which his lot is cast ; and we tender to him in the discharge of his high and responsible duties our profound respect, and assurances of our

cordial and sincere support. These resolutions were received, as each was read, with great applause; and they were adopted by the unanimous vote of the Convention, followed by loud and long con-

tinued cheers. GOSSIP ABOUT THE HOUSE OF LORDS .-The House of Lords, at present, is composed of 432 members including the Bishops. Many of their rules of order differ from those observed in the Commons. In debate, those who speak address the whole House, and not the Lord Chancellor, who presides. A motion made need not here, as in the Commons. be seconded. The Peer who sits on the "woolsack," or in the chair of committees, has no duties to perform during the delibplated navy of England was far greater than erations of the House except to put the that of any other nation. We had a fleet of question. He is not the judge or guardian of order. If several Peers rise together, the House decides who shall first be heard. The Speaker, or Deputy Speaker, of the Lords is service were of the first description. He ar- not disqualified ex officio from taking part in the debate. Peers vote either in person, usof late years it would have been unwise to ing the words "content" or " not content" have built a large number of ships, and to signify their approval or rejection of the showed that the late Admiralty had not in question before them, or by proxy-a signed paper to the same effect used upon their behalf in their absence by some other Peer.

All laws relating to the rights of their order must be originated in the House of Lords. No Peer, I may add, can be arrested for debt. There is a fund, I believe, in existence. out of which poor peers receive enough to keep them from destitution. I know a peer at this moment, who lives in a little house near London, keeping but one servant. He is a sort of preacher among the Evangelical Dissenters. As the Supreme Court of justice in the kingdom, the House of Lords is the last tribunal of appeal from the judgement of the other courts. Practically speaking, however, this jurisdiction is not exercised by the House as body, but by three or four of its members who hold or have held high ju-

dicial offices. -The statement of the public debt of the United States on the 1st inst., is published. It shows the total debt to be over \$2,000,600. 000. The amount of cash in the Treasure including \$61,000,000 in coin, is over \$137. 000,000, and the reduction of the debt since August 1st, 1865, reaches more than \$124,-000,000.

THE NORFOLK QUARENTAIN. FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 13,1866.

The measures adopted by the Board of Health of Norfolk, imposing a quarantine of twelve days upon regular steamers and othvessels arriving from New York, have been reconsidered, and others passed rendering necessary that all such versels leaving New

Tri-Weekly Standard.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY. - - AUGUST 21. 1866. But, people of North-Carolina! such a Union as the Radicals commend to our lips, such a Union as W. W. Holden and his supporters commend to us, such a Union as Dan-iel R. Goodloe and his "Southern loyalists" commend to us, stinks in the nostrils of every true American. It would be more poisonous, still to make a comfortable support and to more destructive to American liberty, than educate their children. They have clung to the blightening effluvia of the bohon-upas is to animal life. - Sentinel. We rather think, gentlemen, you will have

to take pretty much such a Union as the one

above described. Names, no matter how odi-

ous, have no terrors for us. We look at princi-

by our opponents. We went "with the

multitude to do evil" in 1861, but we shall never do so again. We are "devoted" to the Union. We have our wishes as to the manner in which it should be restored. It is natural that we should desire the best terms that can be obtained for our State; but the Union, come to us as it may, is preferable to secession, to anarchy, and renewed civil war. Under any and all circumstances the Union would be the lesser evil. This is our platform, gentlemen. It may "stink" in your nostrils. We should not wonder if it did. - Patriot circulates, are still devoted to the But you are not "Americans." You have Union; but that paper has passed under little stake in what is called "American liberty." You are sectionalists. You never rise to the level of nationality. You are Union men. merely South-Carolinians, not even North-Carolinians, for there is still an odor of nationality-there is still love of the Union in our good old State. You are still living in the past, gentlemen. You had "liberty"oh did ye not have "liberty" under Mr. Davis? That is the sort of "liberty" you want. You founded your new government on the it says: "And from such information as we rights of the States, and in less than two years Mr. Davis had trampled all the life out of your State rights. You said amen! - Jonathan Worth, &c., &c." great is Davis! He tithed you, he conscripted you, he caused hundreds of our people to on account of the wrongs and oppressions be shot and hanged-he told you to repudiate your currency, and you did it—he sent scripted and tithed till they are impoverishhis agents to your corn-cribs and smoke- ed so that they are unable to support themhouses, to rob you of your last grain of corn and pound of meat, while these agents rode and pound of meat, while these agents rode and educate their calldren? Many of them have families which they wish to raise and educate. Can they do so in their fat horses and lived like lords,—he told you native State, which is financially ruined, and in his Constitution of government that you whose school fund was squandered by such had a right to secede, and then told you if men as Zeb. Vance, Clingman, Ruffin and you attempted it he would make war upon war men bear sway at present, and wish to you,-he made white slaves of you with the regain their former power fully, and can view of perpetuating black slavery; and this any State prosper under the rule of such you called "liberty "-for this you shouted great is Davis and our beloved Confederacy!" You are not prepared, gentlemen, truth, and correct principles, as it does to to appreciate " true American liberty." Your necks are still raw from the collar which you wore during the rebellion. You would be slaves to a section and to a miserable abor- the Patriot serves are hard masters. tion called "a Confederacy," but you have common with all their inhabitants, equal pro- no judgment to appreciate, and no heart to receive what is known in this country as true, American, constitutional liberty.

The Union, as proposed to be restored, his organ. Let this be remembered. Let the an unwholesome nature, and by particular Congress remember it, when Gov. Worth and attention to their diet. bis partizans shall approach that body, hat in hand, and beg to be relieved of the disability imposed on them by the proposed constitutional amendment

vote for a candidate for Governor, they ought | was the first paper in the State to publish to know, as far as they can, that he is quali- the speech. fied and will be allowed to serve. How is it with Gov. Worth? If the proposed constitutional amendment should be adopted, Gov. Worth will be excluded by it from holding office. Will the Congress relieve him of this and contains much useful information for the disability? We feel sure it will not. Every craft. vote, therefore, which may be cast for him will be cast in the dark.

Our good old State has often been represented in national Conventions, but, some how or other, she is not estimated as she should be. The delegates reach the place selected either too early or too late, in many instances; and it always happens that the name of some delegate, not without considerable reputation at home, is so altered or misspelt in the proceedings as to leave the impression that some new and unknown person has taken on himself the grave responsibility of representing our people. For example, in the late Philadelphia Convention, our respected and most respectable and loyal friend, the Hon. Nathaniel Boyden, is persistenly put down in the proceedings as A. Counties foots up as follows: Vouden. We find even the Petersburg Express, which prides itself on its North-Carolina connections, making this absurd mistake. The Express owes it to our State and to Mr. Boyden to correct this mistake. Virginia is all right, West Virginia is all right, South-Carolina is all right-the names of committee-men from those States are correctly printed; but North-Carolina is always sure to be wrong, as on this occasion. We protest against it. Mr. Boyden, we are sure, ties have given about 2,500 majority for the does not care any thing about it, but then Constitution. It has, therefore, probably his friends do. They do not like to see him been rejected by about 1,000 majority. paraded over the whole country as one A. Vowden, who attended the Convention as one

of the delegates from North-Carolina. Philadelphia Convention --- President's Speech. We publish to-day the Declaration of Prin-

ciples made by the Philadelphia Convention, and shall lay before our readers in our next Rockbridge Alum about two weeks ago, in the Address of the Convention to the people of the United States. We also publish the speech of the Presi-

lent delivered on Saturday last, to the comnittee of the Convention which waited upon

The issue is now fairly joined between the President and the present Congress in the elections pending in the Northern and Western States. The controversy will be two stories high, in which were himself and very bitter. We sincerely trust that the result may be the very best for the whole country.

A REFRESHING RAIN .-- We had a good rain in this locality on Sunday night last .-It was much needed. We hear that the corn and cotton crop have been suffering for rain, many farmers fearing they would not make Here's to meself, Dennis Connelly, the biggest man in Ameriky but one. I've driven
the Lieutenant-General of the United States,
the Lieutenant-General of the United States,
the Lieutenant-General of the United States,
there is no sickness on board and that the
there's to meself, Dennis Connelly, the bigmore than half a crop. We judge from the
appearance of the clouds that the rain was
gone to Erance to represent the hopeless
there is no sickness on board and that the
general.

Emigration from North-Carolina. We regret to have to record the fact that emigration still continues from North-Carolina. Hundreds of our best people are leaving for new and distant regions, where they hope to better their condition. Previously to the rebellion these people were prosperous, contented, and happy. As stated by our correspondent, the war with its exactions and oppressions, laid the foundations of their ruin; but there was hope that their fortunes might be repaired—that they might be able this hope as long as they could. They are loth to leave their native land; but when they look around and see the State school fund gone, and think of the high taxes, and see their dilapidated and impoverished farms, and above all, when they reflect that the ples, we are governed by principles, and we State government has passed into the hands care nothing for names that may be given us of men who are doing all they can to exasperate the South against the North, and to prevent the restoration of the Union, and thus to cut off all hope of future prosperity, it is no wonder that their hearts fail them, and they are inclined to seek their fortunes in new countries. We deplore the causes that have led to this emigration, and we trust the period is not distant when these causes will

cease to operate. The Greensboro' Patriot was once a Union paper. A majority of the people of Guilford and of the section of country in which the strange influences, and its recent and present course is not such as should commend it to

> For the Standard THE EMIGRANTS.

In the last issue of the Greensboro Patriot, there is an article in regard to the emigrants who lately started from Guilford, and the adjoining counties for the North-West. Said article is in the usual style of the editorials of that delectable sheet. Among other things have been able to gather, we are satisfied that this train did not depart on account of the bitter persecutions of that terrible ghoul.

But does not the Patriot know that it is that most of these people have suffered, that they emigrate? Have they not been conmen?

Why these slurs from the Patriot? Did it devote as much ink to the inculcation of lauding Lee and other traitors, and to sympathizing with the "illustrious" inmate of Fortress Monroe, it might be a power in the land for good. Verily, the clique whom CALAMUS.

The cholera is said to have reached Richmond, Va. We advise our readers in the interior to prepare for it as far as possible, by stinks in the nostrils" of Gov. Worth and removing every thing from their premises of

QUICK WORK .- The telegraphic synopsis

of the President's speech reached here on Saturday night, and on Sunday at four o'clock, P. M., we received the Newbern By the way, when the people of a State | Times containing the speech. The Times We are in receipt of the Typographic

Messenger, issued by James Conner's Sons.

N. Y. It is a beautifully printed monthly, NEW COTTON.-Mr. Archibald Powell, who is cultivating a plantation on Swift Creek, seven miles southwest of Raleigh, brought in on Monday morning about one dozen open bolls of new cotton. This is the

first cotton of this year's crop, of which we have heard in this State. Mr. Powell says that his cotton was planted on the 27th of April, and the first boll which he saw open, was on the 14th inst. Since that time he has picked a good deal from his fields.

Mr Powell is no doubt ahead of the whole State in producing the first boll of cotton the present season.

Vote on the New Constitution. The vote on the New Constitution in 67 Ratification. Rejection

17,894

14,546 Majority thus far to reject, The following Counties remain to be heard from: Ashe, Brunswick, Cherokee, Clay, Davidson, Gates, Haywood, Henderson, Hyde, Jackson, Macon, Madison, McDowell, Moore, Polk, Randolph, Surry, Transylvania, Tyrell, Watauga, and Yancey. These Coun-

14,546

THE VIRGINIA SPRINGS .- We understand from a gentleman who reached here last evening from Rockbridge Alum Springs, that the number of visitors there is about four hundred. At the White Sulphur and at the Warm Springs there are about one hundred We are sorry to learn that Govenor More-

head, of North-Carolina, who went to the

quest of relief from an attrck of jaundice, has declined in condition, and is in very critical and unpromising circumstances. Big Storm .- They have the most remakable storms and tornadoes out West. The

most wonderful of recent date occured in Ill. says a local paper. The next objects receiving the "attention" of the storm were Mr. Compton's house and stable. The house was 24 by 24 feet, family, but it was taken up bodily and borne a distance of eight rods and then set down again in "good order," not a person hurt, nor a single piece of crockery nor any-thing displaced. The stable was torn to atoms, the horses that were in it were left un-

A gentleman in Washington has received a letter from a very responsible source in the city of Mexico, stating that there is no doubt